THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1776.

CAMBRIDGE, *February 8.*

WE hear that capt. Manly was coming out of Plymouth, Jan. 30, an armed brig (which went from Boston for the purpose of taking him, as is supposed) gave him chace; upon which he run [illegible] a little south of the North river, in Scituate. The brig came to anchor, and fired not less than 400 times upon the privateer; but, very remarkably, no man was even wounded. One ball entered the cabin, and passed but about six inches from capt. Manly, who was confined by sickness in his cabin. The next day 150 balls were found upon the adjacent shore.

Besides the above, which is from a correspondent near where the affair happened, we hear, that after the brig ceased firing, she manned her boats, boarded capt. Manly's vessel (the people being ashore) and endeavoured to set her on fire; but seeing our people coming up in boats, they were glad to get off without effecting their design. She has since been got off, is refitting, and nearly ready for another cruise.

It is represented by one of our friends lately from Boston (a gentleman of good judgment and undoubted veracity) as worthy to be relied on, that one of the men of war that last arrived from England brought intelligence, that our friends in London had collected 26,000 pounds sterling for the support of the American army, which they were about sending by the way of the West-Indies; but that administration had secured the money, and were making strict search and enquiry for the donors, who were considered as countenancing and aiding a REBELLION.——Should the ministry pursue the enquiry, it may add to their confusion, and be in some degree, the means of our temporal salvation.

On the 25th of December last was taken, by a Plymouth Privateer, and carried in there, a small sloop from New-York, Moses Weyman, master, laden with provision for the ministerial army in Boston, consisting of 35 fresh hogs, 123 barrels of pork, 30 barrels fine New York pippins, 20 fat[illegible] hogs fat, some quarters of beef, turkies, &c. &c.

WORCESTER, *February 5.*

An officer from Quebec informs us, that he saw major Meggs (who came out on his parole to carry in the prisoners baggage) who told him that our men were well treated; that the field officers were lodged in the cathedral, and the soldiers in dwelling houses in the city; that they were permitted to walk about and take the air, and a straw bed and three blankets allowed to every two men, and porter or wine given them once in a day; that our field officers were invited by turns to dine with general Carlton; that flour was very scarce in the city; but every thing, provision in particular, very plenty among our army on the outside, and our troops, though few in number, in high spirits. Our informant, on his journey hither, saw about eight hundred men on their way to Montreal. Captain Hubbard of this town is among the prisoners; he was wounded in the ancle, but likely to do well. There is not the least communication between our little army and the city, since major Meggs went in.

NEW-YORK, *February 15.*

Extract of a letter from Montreal, January 27.

"The remnant of our battalion are to hold themselves in readiness, and expect marching orders tomorrow; I am for some time to be stationed at the Three Rivers, some matters being necessary to be settled with the tories, who in different parts begin to be insulting, since our late misfortune at Quebec. This makes the third visit I have had among this kind of people. I expect soon to be called down to Quebec.

"Your old friend capt. Mott behaved well in the attempt to storm; and, in the retreat, brought up the rear with great reputation.

"Our blockade at Quebec is yet maintained. On the 23th instant capt. Seaborn, from the Massachusetts, the first here that has appeared to our assistance since the repulse at Quebec, arrived with 29 men. His arrival had a very good effect, for in the morning of the same day was found, at the church door, an anonymous seditious paper, very artfully written, calculated to stimulate the inhabitants to rise and cut us all off. However I believe few of them had as much courage as the writer had ingenuity. They are now convinced the lakes are frozen, and think the Bostonians are coming as thick as the trees in the woods. The tories now seem quite crest-fallen."

Extract of another letter.

"Let not one small disaster among so many noble deeds, discourage the sons of liberty--especially considering how the small remnant of the army left before Quebec dare to stand their ground, and form a blockade against that almost impregnable fortress. But I perceive it is open war head, and with the help of God, and a speedy reinforcement, we shall yet catch the fox in his den."

Extract of a letter from Newark, Sunday afternoon, 5 o'clock, 12th of February, 1776.

"This morning major Ogden passed through here, express from Canada, to the congress at Philadelphia: He told me that our troops were safe, and in good spirits; that the brave col. Arnold was getting better (and not a prisoner as reported) and that he met vast numbers of armed troops all the way from Canada to this government, who were on their march to join col. Arnold; and that there was not the least doubt to be entertained but that he would have possession of Quebec in a short time."

The sloop Macaroni, capt. Hunting, is arrived at the east end of Long-island, from the West-Indies. About 16 days since the sloop overset off Cape Hatteras, by which accident the captain and one of the men were drowned. The whole crew were overboard, but all of them, except the two before mentioned, recovered the vessel again, when she soon righted.

Feb 19. Wednesday last his excellency our governor was pleased to appoint William Hicks, Esq; one of the judges of the supreme court of this province.

Mr. Hicks having at the same time surrendered the office of mayor of this city, his excellency was pleased to appoint David Matthews, Esq; to that office; and last Friday they were both qualified to act in their respective stations.

His majesty's ship the Phœnix, of 40 guns, capt. Parker, sailed for Sandy-Hook last Saturday morning; and about two o'clock the same day capt. Vandeput, in the Asia of 64 guns, got under sail in company with the ship Dutchess of Gordon, a ship loaded with salt, and two sloops (the three latter lately seized by the men of war) but it being half flood the Asia got aground off Whitehall, and did not float till near high water. She now lies in our Bay, with the Dutchess and her prizes.

We hear from Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, that on Monday the 12th inst. intelligence arriving in that town, about eleven o'clock at night, that the men of war, transports and tender, which fell down the day before from the harbour of New-York to the Watering Place, with two hundred marines on board, intended to commit depredations on staten-Island, and furnish themselves with live stock, general Livingston ordered three hundred of the militia to march forthwith to prevent the intended robbery; and having dispatched the necessary orders, and a party to reconnoitre the south side of the island, and to procure all possible intelligence of the motions of the enemy, marched himself about three in the morning. The several detachments met at Ward's, in sight of the light-house, and were there joined by a company of light-horse, under the command of capt. Blanchard, but learning that the fleet had left the Hook the day before, the greater part of the troops, still on their march, were ordered back, and a proper number directed to guard the coast, under the command of col. Thomas (lest the departure of the enemy might prove a feint) to give instant notice of their return.

Since our last, numbers of men have arrived in this city from Dutchess county and Connecticut, so that we now muster about three thousand troops, and more are daily expected.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February 17.*

A brig is arrived at Norfolk, from London, with papers to the 27th of November; by which we learn, that administration are at length disposed to come to a reconciliation, and that commissioners are to be sent over with terms to effect it. There are letters in town, brought by the above ship, which mention, that the fishery and Boston port bills are repealed, and also the one entitled "an act for the better administration of justice."

Some letters by the above vessel advise, that the Peggy, Fisher, from Virginia, was cast away on the 26th of November last, in sight of Liverpool, and that only the captain, and part of the crew, were saved. Mrs. Rathell, of this city, went passenger in the above vessel, and was one of the unfortunate persons that perished.

The man of war that arrived last week is the Roebuck, of 44 eighteen pounders, capt. Hammond, manned with 400 seamen, and 100 marines. She now lies opposite Sowell's-Point.

There is a report in town this morning of advice being received, that a French man of war of 74 guns in the Mediterranean, having refused to pay the honours due to the British flag, an engagement ensued between her and the admiral's ship (the Medway of 60 guns) in which the Frenchman was severely handled, and so much disabled, that he was obliged to make off, and with the utmost difficulty got into Cadiz; but that the British admiral (Mann) was killed.

Two large ships from Philadelphia, loaded with bread and flour, were taken on the coast of America, by the Experiment and Viper men of war, and carried into Antigua, about the middle of last month.

NANTSMOND, *February 5.* Saturday night last we received intelligence of six tenders sailing from Norfolk the day before, and that three of them were on their way up this river, which was confirmed about nine o'clock, by three vessels anchoring, one near Sleepy-Hole ferry, and two more two or three miles higher up, having come as far as the flood tide served. Their boats were moving about the remainder part of the night, one up the river, since supposed as high as Goodrich's, five miles higher up, and just within the narrows but returned a little before day. They attempted nothing till the morning, when a boat full of armed men approached the shore within half a mile of the tenders, and were fired upon by four men from the bank, at one hundred yards distance; they returned the fire, and rowed wide of the place, when the four men were honoured with a salute of well directed cannon, but without any bad consequence. This first effort seemed of singular service, as they never attempted landing after, except at one desolate place, which they effected in the night, and burnt a house with some corn in it belonging to Mr. Cowper. It appears, by indubitable proof, that this incursion was partly intended with the concurrence of Goodrich and sons, to get possession of two vessels loaded with pork, bacon, and other provisions, which, to the discredit of his neighbourhood, they have ravenous false men have been suffered to collect and put on board, and with all expedition put themselves under the protection of the tenders. Though it was with a good deal of difficulty the last of them effected it (from the fire of our men, and the tenders boats being repulsed) they weighed, run up, and took possession, under a heavy fire of our brave men, who had nothing but small arms, and a scanty portion of ammunition, to oppose their cannon and musquetry. There was one occurrence happened, which, had we foreseen, a tender and her prize would have fallen into our hands: The wind being a-head on their return, they were obliged to come within sixty yards of a high bank; fifty men, with a plenty of ammunition, could have drove them below decks, and prevented them from tending the sheets, by which they must have come ashore. A few regulars, with the help of ammunition to our own men, would secure us in such a manner, that the fertile lands on this river may be cultivated to the no small advantage of the community; whereas, if we are drove back, the lands are so indifferent for near one hundred miles, that a famine must be the inevitable consequence.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Saturday, Nov. 11.*

THE lords were yesterday assembled for the purposes of examining governor Penn, and of discussing a motion which the duke of Richmond proposed to ground on such information as that gentleman should afford the house.

Previous to the calling of Mr. Penn to the bar, the duke of Richmond announced the mode he had adopted preparatory to the governor's examination. His grace confessed, "That he had apprized Mr. Penn of the questions which would be propounded to him, but the noble duke disclaimed having entered into any sort of conversation with the governor, lest such conversation should be malevolently construed into a design of anticipating the answers Mr. Penn might think proper to return."

The duke of Richmond having finished his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar, and interrogated nearly to the following purport:

Q. How long had he resided in America?

A. Four years. Two of those years in the capacity of governor of Pennsylvania.

Q. Was he acquainted with any of the members of the continental congress?

A. He was personally acquainted with all the members of that congress.

Q. In what estimation was the congress held?

A. In the highest veneration imaginable by all ranks and orders of men.

Q. Was an implicit obedience paid to the resolutions of that congress throughout all the provinces?

A. He believed this to be the case.

Q. How many men had been raised throughout the province of Pennsylvania?

A. Twenty thousand effective men had voluntarily enrolled themselves to enter into actual service if necessity required.

Q. Of what rank, quality, and condition, were these persons?

A. Men of the most respectable characters in the province.

Q. Were not a considerable number of them entirely destitute of property?

A. It was presumed that, subtracted from so large a number as 20,000, there were some necessitous, but the major part were in flourishing situations.

Q. Besides those 20,000, who voluntarily enrolled themselves to act as exigencies might require, what other forces had the provincials of Pennsylvania raised?

A. Four thousand minute-men, whose duty was pointed out by their designation. They were to be ready for service at a minute's warning.

Q. Did the province of Pennsylvania grow corn sufficient for the supply of its inhabitant?

A. Much more than sufficient, there was a surplus for exportation, if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gunpowder in Pennsylvania?

A. They perfectly well understood the art, and had effected it.

Q. Could salt-petre be made in the province?

A. It could; mills and other instruments for effecting such an undertaking had been erected with success.

Q. Could cannon be cast in Pennsylvania?

A. The art of casting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furnished with iron for that purpose.

Q. Could small arms be made to any degree of perfection?

A. To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined. The workmanship employed in finishing the small arms was universally admired for its excellence.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ship-building?

A. More so than the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largest of their shipping amount?

A. A ship of about three hundred tons was the largest they were known to build.

Q. Circumstanced as things at present were, did the witness think, that the language of the congress expressed the sense of the people of America in general?

A. As far as the question applied to Pennsylvania, he was sure this was the case; for the other provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.

Q. Did he suppose that the congress contained delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people?

A. He had no doubt but that the congreſs did contain delegates choſen under this deſcription.

Q. By what mode were the delegates in congreſs appointed?

A. By the votes of aſſemblies in ſome places, by ballot in others.

Q. In what light had the petition, which the witneſs had preſented to the king, been conſidered by the Americans?

A. The petition had been conſidered as an olive-branch, and the witneſs had been complimented by his friends as the meſſenger of peace.

Q. On the ſuppoſition that the prayer of this petition ſhould be rejected, what did the witneſs imagine would be the conſequence?

A. That the Americans, who placed much reliance on the petition, would be driven to deſperation by its non-ſucceſs.

Q. Did the witneſs imagine that, ſooner than yield to what were ſuppoſed to be the unjuſt claims of Great-Britain, the Americans would take the deſperate reſolution of calling in the aid of foreign aſſiſtance?

A. The witneſs was apprehenſive that this would be the caſe.

Q. What did the witneſs recollect of the ſtamp-act?

A. That it cauſed great uneaſineſs throughout America.

Q. What did the witneſs recollect concerning the repeal of that act?

A. The anniverſary of that memorable day is kept throughout America by every teſtimony of public rejoicing ſuch as bonfires, illuminations, and other exhibitions of gladneſs.

Q. Would not the neglect with which the laſt petition was treated induce the Americans to reſign all hopes of pacific negociations?

A. In the opinion of the witneſs it would.

Q. When the witneſs preſented the petition to the ſecretary of ſtate, was he aſked any queſtions relative to the ſtate of America?

A. Not a ſingle queſtion.

Croſs examined by the lords DENBIGH *and* SANDWICH.

QUERIES *from lord* DENBIGH.

As the witneſs had acted in the capacity of governor, was he well acquainted with the charter of Pennſylvania?

A. He had read the charter, and was well acquainted with its contents.

Q. Did he know that there was a clauſe which ſpecifically ſubjected the colony to taxation by the Britiſh legiſlature?

A. He was well apprized that there was ſuch a clauſe.

Q. Were the people of Pennſylvania content with their charter?

A. Perfectly content.

Q. Then did they not acquieſce in the right of the Britiſh parliament to enforce taxation?

A. They acquieſced in a declaration of the right, ſo long as they experienced no inconvenience from the declaration.

QUERIES *from lord* SANDWICH.

Q. Had the witneſs ever heard of an act entitled, "*The declaratory act?*"

A. He had heard of ſuch an act.

Q. Did he ever peruſe, and was he ſufficiently acquainted with the contents of that act?

A. He never had peruſed it. It never had been much diſcuſſed whilſt he reſided in America.

Q. Did the witneſs apprehend that the congreſs acquieſced in an act which maintained the authority of the Britiſh parliament *in all caſes whatſoever?*

Objected to, and the witneſs was deſired to withdraw; but being called in again, the queſtion was put, and he replied,

That except in the caſe of TAXATION, he apprehended the Americans would have no objection to acknowledge the ſovereignty of Great-Britain.

Q. Had the witneſs any knowledge of certain reſolutions paſſed by the county of Suffolk?

A. He had not attended to them.

Q. Had the witneſs any knowledge of an anſwer given by the continental congreſs to what had been commonly called lord North's conciliatory motion?

A. The witneſs knew nothing of the proceedings of the congreſs, they were generally tranſacted under the ſeal of ſecrecy.

Q. Was the witneſs perſonally acquainted with Mr. Harriſon, a member of the congreſs?

A. The witneſs knew him well.

Q. What character did he bear?

A. A very reſpectable one.

Q. Had the witneſs ever heard of any perſons who had ſuffered perſecutions, for declaring ſentiments favourable to the ſupremacy of the Britiſh parliament?

A. He had heard of ſuch oppreſſions in other provinces, but never met with them during his reſidence in Pennſylvania.

Q. In the opinion of the witneſs were the Americans now free?

A. They imagined themſelves to be ſo.

Q. In caſe a formidable force ſhould be ſent to America, in ſupport of government, did the witneſs imagine there were many who would openly profeſs ſubmiſſion to the authority of parliament?

A. The witneſs apprehended the few who would join on ſuch an occaſion would be too trivial a number to be of any conſequence.

Mr. Penn was then ordered to withdraw, and the duke of Richmond, after deſcanting with ſingular propriety on the neceſſity of immediate conciliation, propoſed the laſt petition from the continental congreſs to the king, as a baſis for a plan of accommodation. His grace of Richmond moved, "That the preceding paper furniſhed grounds of conciliation of the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and America, and that ſome mode ſhould be immediately adopted for the effectuating ſo deſirable a purpoſe."

This produced a debate, ſupported on both ſides with infinite ingenuity. The numbers were,

For the motion 27——Proxies 6——33
Againſt the motion 50——Proxies 36——86
Majority againſt the motion 53.

Nov. 13. It is ſtrongly reported that the court of France has preſented a ſtinging memorial to our ſecretary of ſtate, upon the taking Ruſſian troops into Britiſh pay. This memorial is ſaid to have ſtruck our adminiſtration with aſtoniſhment, as they conſider it as a prelude to a war with the houſe of Bourbon.

Nov. 20. On Wedneſday the houſe agreed that an addreſs ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to give directions that the petition preſented to him from the general congreſs in America, by governor Penn and Arthur Lee, Eſqr. ſhould be laid before them.

Wedneſday the houſe of commons reſolved, that the ſum of 47,100l. 12s. be granted for defraying the charge of raiſing and paying one regiment of Scotch highlanders, to conſiſt of two battalions of a thouſand men each, for the ſervice of the year, 1776.

Nov. 22. Pruſſia as well as France has remonſtrated againſt Ruſſian troop being ſent to America.

Nov. 24. The chevalier D'Eon is now expected to leave England every hour to return to the French court, immediately on which, ſome moſt extraordinary anecdotes relative to the two powers will come out, to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe.

The taking Hanoverian troops into Engliſh pay, and employing them within the Engliſh dominions, was deemed ſo high an inſult upon the Engliſh army, that the miniſters in king George the firſt and ſecond's reign never would attempt it. When Heſſians were brought into England, lord Temple, lord Chatham, and others, gained immortal honour by driving them out; nay, the Engliſh troops were ſo averſe to Hanoverians, that they would not ſuffer them even in Flanders.

Our miniſtry are alarmed, with great reaſon, at the late change in the war department in France. The count de St. Germain, who is now the miniſter, is a ſoldier, and poſſeſſes, beſides being an able ſtateſman, conſiderable military talents. It was by his advice the marſhal Duc de Richlieu pent up the late duke of Cumberland, laſt war, and reduced him to the convention of Cloſter-ſeven. There ſeems to be little doubt then, that this able ſtateſman, who is ſo accurate a judge of national events and who has through life, ſo fortunately availed himſelf of them, will not be an idle looker on at our quarrels with America; but the moment he finds the balance of victory likely to declare for them, will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke, as from the preſent pacific declarations of our cabinet they are not at all prepared for.

Wedneſday ſeveral more large ſhips were contracted for by agency, for the tranſport ſervice, which are to go to Ireland to take in proviſions there, for the uſe of the ſoldiers in Boſton.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 22.

"Sailed the Triton man of war, Ludwidge, for Halifax, with ſhipwrights, &c.

"A few days ago 8000l. in foreign ſpecie, was ſeized by information, on board the Boreas man of war at Spithead, by an officer of the cuſtoms, conſigned to a gentleman in Boſton."

HOUSE of COMMONS, *November* 23.

The ſpeaker did not take the chair till half after three; after the common buſineſs was over, the miniſtry propoſed that the agent for the province of Nova Scotia ſhould be examined at the bar, upon the petition from that province, in order to found a motion upon it. This was violently oppoſed by the minority, under the aſſertion that the petition was not authenticated, and the examination could not be ſatisfactory without counter ones. Mr. Burke and Charles Fox were the ſtrongeſt oppoſers in this previous debate, and it was expected to laſt ſo long, that no time would be left for the examination without a very late night. The gallery locked according to cuſtom.

The commons agreed to the report of the reſolution yeſterday on the ſupply, that 47,100l. 12s. be granted to his majeſty, to enable his majeſty to defray the expences of a regiment of Highlanders to be raiſed in Scotland, conſiſting of two battalions, for 1776.

Dec. 6. When the order of the day was read yeſterday in the houſe of commons, for going into a committee of the whole houſe on the bill for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with the colonies in rebellion, &c. A member (Mr Dempſter we believe) moved, that it be an inſtruction given by the houſe, before the ſpeaker leaves the chair, to the ſaid committee to accept certain clauſes by way of amendment, and to divide the bill into diſtinct parts, or to make two bills out of one in its preſent form. Debates aroſe upon this propoſition, which it ſeems is called by ſome gentlemen a method of frittering away a bill; and adminiſtration not being diſpoſed to ſubmit to this operation on their favourite child, a diviſion followed at about five o'clock, and the numbers were, againſt the motion, ſeventy-five; for it thirty-four.

Lord North, it is ſaid, in order to abate the rigor of this act, ſo far as it reſpects the ſeizing the ſhips of the Americans, or any ſhips trading to or from their ports, ſaid that proviſion was made in the 50th clauſe, page 23, for giving them time to avoid it, by a proper return to their allegiance; but if that was not thought ſufficient, gentlemen might propoſe ſuch other proviſions as they judged proper, to come in under that clauſe.

We therefore think it proper to lay the clauſe before the public as it now ſtands, that the friends of America may have an opportunity to exert themſelves, to procure the filling up the blanks, with ſuch diſtant dates as may give them all poſſible time to reflect on the part they are to act.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this act, ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of ſhips and veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of the above mentioned colonies, ſhall commence and be in force from and after the and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found going in, or at any of the ſaid colonies, or bound and trading from any port or place in the ſame, from and after the and ſhall continue to be in force ſo long as any of the ſaid colonies ſhall remain in a ſtate of rebellion and diſobedience."

The blanks are propoſed to be filled up with the dates of March 1, and April 1; and all the indulgence likely to be procured, will be a prolongation of time before the ſeizures are to take place.

Yeſterday the lower aſſembly proceeded on the bill to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the North American colonies, during the continuance of the

[illegible] expected to be laſt. The gallery order was locked and houſe admitted but peers or members.

A plan is now under conſideration for all [illegible] in Great-Britain, ſentenced for tranſportation [illegible] ſent to the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Dec. 2.

"Since my laſt the Pearle and Scarboro' frigate came out of dock, and are now fitting for ſea.

"Capt. Halſtead, of this town, is appointed to command of the Jerſey, of 50 guns, and is to go to Boſton there to lie as an hoſpital ſhip for the uſe of the ſick.

"It is ſaid here that general Gage is to return to Boſton, the ſhip he came home in is come into the harbour."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Dec. 3.

"Orders are received at the commiſſioner's office here, for the ſhipwrights of this dock-yard to work upon the days, in order to give the greateſt diſpatch to fitting the ſhips for the main [illegible] ſailing with the for America.

"The Milford of 28 guns, commanded by [illegible] Burr, Eſq. is nearly fitted, and will ſail in a few days for America.

"The Carysfort of 28 guns, is put into commiſſion at this port, and the command given to Robert Fanſhaw, Eſq. ſhe is alſo to go to America."

Letters from Liſbon, by Monday's mail, bring advice, that on the 16th, 17th, and 18th ult. there were ſuch violent ſtorms of wind, that moſt of the ſhips in the harbour were driven from their moorings, and by running foul of each other received damage both in their maſts and hulls, and ſeveral of them loſt their bow-ſprits; that a Portuguese man of war was loſt at the mouth of the Tagus, and all the crew drowned; and that the ſhipping on the coaſt ſuffered greatly.

Twelve tranſports, bound to America, are waiting in the Downs for a favourable wind.

Yeſterday the houſe of commons met at five o'clock, and went through a great deal of private buſineſs.

The bill for diſcovering a northern paſſage to the weſtern and ſouthern oceans of America, and for encouraging adventurers to penetrate to the north pole, was reported with ſeveral amendments, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The bill for the better regulation of his majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore was read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to the lords.

At half after four, the order of the day for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, on the bill for prohibiting all trade and commerce between Great-Britain, Ireland, and the twelve American colonies aſſembled in congreſs, being read, a motion was made, that the ſpeaker do now leave the chair. This occaſioned a ſhort debate, and the queſtion being put, the houſe divided; ayes 75, noes 34.

The houſe then went into a committee on ſaid bill, when ſeveral amendments and clauſes were propoſed, which occaſioned warm debates. The committee were [illegible] ſitting at half after ſeven, and [illegible] expected to ſit late.

In the houſe of commons at Ireland, on Monday, Nov. 27, the committee of the whole houſe ſat to a late part eleven, on the queſtion of admitting 4000 Heſſian and Brunſwick troops, when, long after the committee divided, ayes for admitting the troops 68, noes 105. Majority againſt the foreign troops 38.

The following changes (ſays a correſpondent) are very confidently talked of to take place in the law department, though not before next Michaelmas term:

Lord Mansfield to retire on a penſion, and to be ſucceeded by Sir R. Aſton.

Lord chief baron Smythe ditto, to be ſucceeded by Mr. baron Eyre.

The lord chancellor to reſign, and to be ſucceeded by the ſolicitor general.

Lord chief juſtice De Grey to retire on a penſion, and to be ſucceeded by the attorney general.

Mr. Wallace, Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Mansfield, candidates for the attorney and ſolicitor generalſhip.

An expreſs is ſaid to be come from lord Grantham, our ambaſſador at Madrid, that the Spaniards were ſending a powerful naval armament to the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.

Yeſterday a full board of ordnance was held, at the breaking up of which orders were given for ſeveral hundred tons of ordnance ſtores to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible.

Canterbury, Nov. 27. The prince of Wales's third regiment of dragoon guards, now quartered here, have met with great ſucceſs in recruiting. They are to go to America with Burgoyne's and the 9th regiment of dragoons, as ſoon as compleat.

St. JOHN'S (in Antigua) Jan. 17.

"This morning early four companies of his majeſty's 55th regiment, who were drove off the American coaſt, and put into this iſland in great diſtreſs, marched through the town of St. John from Engliſh harbour to Rat-iſland barracks, where they are to reſt and refreſh themſelves till a veſſel is got ready to carry them to Boſton.

The ſhips of war on their different ſtations round this and the neighbouring iſlands are daily diſtreſſing the Americans, by making captures of their veſſels employed in their proſcribed trade with the French iſlands, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 19.

We hear that the honourable houſe of aſſembly, the mayor and corporation, the committees of ſafety and inſpection, the city battalions and rifle companies, are invited to attend the honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS this day, in the proceſſion and funeral ſolemnities appointed to the memory of gen. MONTGOMERY, and the other brave officers and men, who gloriouſly fought and fell with him, in the cauſe of American liberty, before Quebec.

The proceſſion will ſet out from the State-houſe at eleven o'clock, and paſſing up Fourth-ſtreet to the new Calviniſt church, will be joined at Dr. Smith's houſe by the clergy of the city and faculty of the college. No perſon can be admitted into the body of the church till the proceſſion enters; but a part of the gallery, capable of containing about four hundred perſons, will be reſerved for ladies and ſtrangers, whoſe public ſpirit may induce them to honour the ſolemnity; and as they can

…for the relief of the following gentlemen … Mr. Bremner, … Starr, … Roche, … Ryan, and to be seated before eleven o'clock … on the news of Gen. Clinton's attempt to land at … York the Dutchess, with two companies from the … first battalion of the Philadelphia militia, prepared … march to New York (at the request of gen. Lee) but … countermanded on Thursday, by an account that … king's troops had left that city, without effecting a … nding. The competition and spirit which appeared … mong the officers and privates, upon this occasion, in… icated that the citizens of Philadelphia are upon a foot… g with the foremost of the colonies, in resolving to … e freemen rather than to live slaves.

Feb. 24. On Monday last the Rev. Dr. SMITH de… ered an animated and pathetic ORATION in the … erman Calvinist church, in honour of the late general … ontgomery, and the brave officers who fell with him … efore Quebec, to a very crowded assembly, supposed to … onsist of four thousand persons. The following was … e order of the procession---1. The students and pro… ssors of the college in their gowns, followed by the … lergy. 2. The Congress, 3. The general assembly of … e province. 4. The mayor and corporation of the … ity. 5. The committee of safety. 6. The committee … f inspection. 7. The officers of the Pennsylvania bat… alions in the continental pay. The four battalions of … he city association. The light infantry and rifle com… panies went on each side flanking the procession. Two … of the galleries of the church were filled with the prin… cipal ladies of the city; and several pieces of music … were performed by a number of gentlemen, which ad… ded much to the solemnity.

A letter from St. Eustatia, dated January 28, 1776, says, "several transport ships, bound to Boston, with provisions and a number of soldiers on board, not exceeding five hundred, having been blown off the coast, are put into Antigua. On the admiral's hearing of Dunmore's situation, they were last Tuesday ordered to Norfolk in Virginia. I have taken the first opportunity of communicating this intelligence, that the Virginians may have notice in due time, and give them a proper reception."

Monday last arrived here capt. Craig, from St. Eustatia, by whom we learn, that the Englishmen of war are taking all the American vessels they can lay hold off, which are sent into Antigua or St. Kitts; and that among those lately taken and sent into Antigua are, the ship Two Brothers, Johnson, from this port for Europe, who was taken in lat. 39, long. 32, by the Experiment: brig Greyhound, Stevens, from this port for the West-Indies: capt. Kyle, in a sloop belonging to Maryland, who had been from St. Kitts to Saltertuda, and was returning to that island with a load of salt: a ship formerly commanded by capt. Bryson of New-York, bound, from Holland and Surinam for St. Eustatia: the sloop ——, Campbell, bound from St. Croix for New-York; the captain of which is put into a dungeon, by a civil magistrate of Antigua, for having been in the train of artillery in New-York: and a sloop from North America, bound in ballast to Jamaica with 900 dollars; she was taken by Greaves, who seized the cash for his own use, and after carrying in the vessel would not let the captain on shore till he gave him a bond of indemnity, which the poor fellow was obliged to do, or Greaves would have starved him to death; but when the captain got on shore he found a friend, and, in consequence of advice, took out a writ for Greaves, who was immediately seized with the gout, and could not come on shore. The schooner Fortune, with oil, brandy, wine and staves on board; sloop Mary, with raisins, slaves, &c. the ship Mercury, with flour, bread and candles taken by the Experiment; and a brig with flour taken by the Argo.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Feb. 16.

"This day capt. Pearce arrived here from Cape Nichola Mole, in twenty-four days; he gives an account of 2000 troops arriving there, and two men of war two days before he sailed; he says, the commandant has given orders to take or destroy every English man of war that comes in their ports: he also informs, that 2000 troops more were expected every day from Port Au Prince, and that two English men of war were seen off there every day, but not allowed to come within gun shot of the fort: he further says, that twenty sail of English vessels are taken by our men of war, and sent down to Jamaica, he does not know any of their names, except one sloop owned by Mr. Comfort Sands, of this city, loaded with provisions. This day about twelve o'clock general Lee sent a flag down to capt. Parker, and was answered by a drum, the boat came ashore and carried a letter off; the flag waited till two o'clock, not answered, they went away appearingly much displeased: it is said, the flag was for the exchange of a certain capt. Tiely, who has been a prisoner for some time on board. Lee is preparing for entrenching; we have all the cannon of the battery, and men at work to mount them on carriages."

ANNAPOLIS.

RULES for regulating and governing the forces to be raised and employed in the service of the province of Maryland.

For the LAND FORCES.

ARTICLE 1. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers to attend divine service when their situation will permit, and all officers and soldiers who shall behave irreverently at any place of divine worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall so offend, he shall, for the first offence, forfeit one day's pay, and for the second and every after offence, he shall not only forfeit the like sum, but be confined for any time not exceeding twenty-four hours.

2 Whatever commissioned or non-commissioned officer or soldier shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the preceding article. And whatsoever commissioned or non-commissioned officer or soldier shall practice any spe…

3 Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the colonel or other chief officer of the land forces in the pay of this province, or shall speak false words, tending to his scandal or dishonour, shall be punished according to the nature and degree of his offence.

4. Any officer or soldier who shall utter any words tending to raise a mutiny, or shall endeavour to cause any mutiny or make any mutinous assemblies, shall be punished according to the nature and degree of his offence.

5. Any officer or soldier who shall excite, cause, or join in any actual mutiny in the battalion, or in any company in the pay of this province, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be adjudged.

6 Any officer or soldier who being present at any mutiny, does not use his utmost endeavour to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny or intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding or some superior officer, shall be punished according to the nature and degree of his offence.

7. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him being in the execution of his office, or shall disobey any lawful commands of his superior officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

8. Any officer or soldier who shall desert to the enemy and afterwards be retaken, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be adjudged.

9. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall desert, or without leave from his commanding officer absent himself from the company to which he belongs, or from any detachment of which he is one, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

10. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

11. All officers, of what condition soever, shall have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, and order offenders to be arrested and confined till their proper superior officer shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

12. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, nor shall presume to send a challenge to any person to fight a duel; and whosoever shall knowingly or willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, or shall second, promote, or carry any challenge, shall be deemed a principal; and whatsoever officer or soldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall also be considered as a challenger; and all such offenders, in any of these or such like cases, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

13. Any officer commanding in quarters, or on a march, shall keep good order, and to the utmost of his power redress all such abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command: if upon any complaint made to him of officers or soldiers beating, or otherwise ill treating any person, or of committing any kind of riot to the disquieting of the inhabitants, the said commander who shall refuse or omit to see justice done on the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as the offender's wages will enable him or them, shall, upon due proof thereof, be punished in such manner as if he himself had committed the crimes or disorders complained of.

14. If any officer or soldier should think himself wronged by his captain or commanding officer, and shall upon application to him be refused redress, he may complain to the colonel or commanding officer of the said battalion, to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and see that justice be done.

15. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall sell, or designedly or through neglect waste the ammunition, arms, or other military stores or provisions delivered out to him to be used or employed in the service, shall, if an officer, be reduced to a private centinel, and if a private soldier, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

[To be continued.]

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered. 26 tf

Annapolis, February 27, 1776.

To be sold at the subscriber's store, for ready money only,

A Quantity of pig lead, window glass, white lead in oil, glue, Spanish whiting; likewise 4d 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails, 3d. 4d 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. brads, and about 50 dozen wood screws, on very low terms; the packages will not be opened, but sold by the barrel or parcel.

THOMAS HYDE.

THE subscriber being appointed deputy clerk of Ann-Arundel county, hereby gives notice, that the records of said county are removed to his house, by order of the council of safety, where attendance will be given, every Monday, for recording deeds, searching and giving copies.

REZIN GAITHER.

Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Friday, in Annapolis, for issuing the several processes of the court, by

JOHN BRICE.

Maryland, Somerset county, Feb. 15, 1776.

THE visitors of Eden school, in the county aforesaid, hereby give notice, that they want a master for said school. Any person inclinable to undertake, that is properly qualified, and can come well recommended, is desired to apply as soon as possible. The master's salary in said school is one hundred and thirty pounds per annum, with diet, washing and lodging found.

Signed by order of the Visitors,

HENRY LOWES.

tw6 18 10.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick county, Maryland, Halling's river, February 14, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, last night, two Irish servant men, both weavers by trade, viz. Christopher Warren, about five feet four inches high; had on, when he went away, a short pale blue coat, which has been turned, and is double breasted, with black horn buttons, and a pair of brown cloth trousers; he has short curled black hair, a very long nose which appears across to one side of his face, dark eyes, and a few small spots in his face, which appear to be specks of gunpowder; he is about thirty-five years of age.——George Murdy, about twenty years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, straight black hair; had on, when he went away, two striped country cloth jackets, one pair of striped country cloth breeches. They took with them two horses, two saddles, and two bridles; one a roan horse with a black mane and tail, trots and gallops, branded on the near shoulder L F, about fourteen hands high, and goes dull on the road; the other a small bay horse about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder O, paces and gallops, and shod before. Whoever takes up the said servants and horses, and secures them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

GEORGE SNELL.

N. B. It is probable they may have other cloaths with them, or get their own changed.

STRAYED or stolen, from Mr. James Baldwin's plantation, near Mr. Tootell's tavern, on the 28th of January, a small black horse; his ears and mane have lately been trimmed, is shod all round, has a great many gray hairs in his foretop, and a long bob-tail: It is supposed he is gone towards Seneca, which place he came from last. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. James Baldwin, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive twenty shillings.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1775.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Pool, living on Linganore, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about 12 hands high, 6 years old, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock something like S G and has a few gray hairs behind his ears, he trots, and had a small bell on. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

Annapolis, February 20, 1776.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on the second Tuesday in April next (on the premises) by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Ross Key, eldest son and heir at law of Francis Key, late of Cæcil county, Esq; deceased,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about three hundred acres, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Anne Catharine Neck, or Carpenters Point, situate, lying and being in Cæcil county aforesaid, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of North-East river, and about three miles from Charles-Town. There is on the said plantation, an exceeding fine fishery, part of which at present rents for near one hundred pounds per annum.

Also to be sold at public vendue, the houses and lots in Charles-Town, formerly the property of the said Francis Key, the day after the sale of the abovementioned plantation.

ts 2 JAMES BROOKS.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Carroll, Esq; on Elk Ridge, two mares, one black, with a star in her forehead, and docked, about 3 years old and 13 hands high; the other bay, about 12 hands high, appears to be about 4 years old; there is no perceptable brand on either of the mares. The owner or owners of the above mares may have either or both of them, proving property and paying charges.

2 CHARLES CARROLL.

To be SOLD,

The 1st day of March next, at the plantation of William Smith, on the north side of Severn river, opposite to Indian-Landing warehouse,

HORNED cattle, one mare, hogs, and household goods. Six months credit will be given the purchasers for all sums exceeding 3l. common money, by giving bond, with security, to

w3 3 X VACHEL STEVENS.

THE Subſcribers intending ſoon to leave this province, earneſtly requeſt ſuch perſons who are indebted to them to pay off their reſpective accounts, and thereby enable them to out their intentions into execution: Should this requeſt be attended to, it will much oblige their humble ſervants.

3w 3 X J. R. and ANNE NEILSON.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING deſirous of ſettling the eſtate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceaſed, we requeſt all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Alſo all perſons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months ſtanding, are requeſted to come immediately and make payment; and thoſe who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and ſettle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requeſts are not complied with, we ſhall take ſuch methods as will compel a ſettlement, without reſpect to perſons, although it will be diſagreeable to

tf 3 SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Oppoſite Mrs. Johnſon's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to carry on the aforeſaid trades in all their various branches, and at the moſt reaſonable rates; alſo that he cleans and repairs all ſorts of fire-arms, ſmall-ſword, hangers, and cutleſſes. He alſo makes hooks for ſwords in the neateſt and moſt approved manner.

N. B. He has ſeveral groſs of hooks and eyes to diſpoſe of cheap. 5

February 25, 1775.

SLIM.

To be let to mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at Sindgate farm, cloſe by Mr. Stuart's rope-walk, and within a mile of Annapolis,

THE high bred Engliſh horſe, SLIM, full fifteen hands high, riſing ſeven years old. Slim is of a beautiful dark cheſnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well ſuited to breed for either the ſaddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemiſh or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horſe on the continent, four mile heats at nine ſtone. He will be let at ſix dollars, for the ſeaſon, and half a crown to the groom, and as at ſo low a rate the caſh will be expected before the horſe is led out. Good paſture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding. 2 tf

January 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber hath purchaſed, of Mr. John Hammond Dorſey, his dwelling plantation and land, ſituate, lying, and being, in the Forks of Gunpowder river, near the town of Joppa, paid him a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money for the ſame, and given him bonds, payable with intereſt, for the reſidue of the ſaid purchaſe; and whereas the ſaid John Hammond Dorſey, by his obligation bearing date the 5th day of January, 1776, was bound under the penalty of three thouſand pounds, current money, to convey the ſame to the ſubſcriber in fee ſimple, which has been refuſed to be complied with by the former, on the requeſt of the latter, and the ſaid John Hammond Dorſey, notwithſtanding ſaid contract, has offered the lands aforeſaid for ſale to ſundry perſons, the ſubſcriber therefore gives notice to the public, in juſtice to them and himſelf, of ſaid contract, and forewarns all manner of perſons whatſoever from purchaſing, of the ſaid John Hammond Dorſey, the ſaid lands, as he will inſiſt upon his prior contract, and will not releaſe him from the ſame.

w6 5 HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL.

Annapolis, Auguſt 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to ſuch as have been uſed to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and induſtry, either by the piece or time.—As good lock-ſmiths, or other neat filers, will be ſoon handy in making ſeveral parts of gun-locks, to ſuch alſo I will give good encouragement.—There are many ſervants about the country who would be very uſeful in the neceſſary buſineſs I am now engaging in; I ſhould be glad to be informed of ſuch, and wiſh to hire them, or purchaſe their times of ſervice of their maſters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler. 29

THE partnerſhip of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make what payments they poſſibly can. Perſons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are deſired to ſettle by granting their bonds or notes for their ſeveral balances; ſuch a reaſonable requeſt, it is hoped will be complied with, that the ſubſcribers may not be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making application to have ſuits brought. Conſtant attendance will be given at the ſtore, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late ſtore of James Dick, and Stewart, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, wholeſale or retail by the ſubſcribers. Alſo all ſorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope-walk, likewiſe Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter caſk.

26 X JAMES DICK.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict ſervant men, viz. Thomas Akiſter, a Yorkſhireman, talks very broad, and ſlow ſpoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty ſtout made, has a ſcar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a ſmall ſwanſkin jacket with ſleeves, and a larger outſide ditto of brown fulled cloth, three oſnabrig ſhirts, two pair of old trouſers, one of ruſſia the other oſnabrigs, and a pair of old ſhoes with ſtrings.

Harper John Bumſtead, an Engliſhman, quick ſpoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a ſtout boney man, of a ſandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old caſtor hat, old ſuitout coat and red jacket, two ſhirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, ſeveral pair of old worſted ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes with nails in the heels, and white mettle pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin viſage, ſmooth face; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one oſnabrig ſhirt, a Ruſſia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Ruſſia linen trouſers much tarred, a pair coarſe country linen ditto, and a pair of old ſhoes with large braſs buckles. It is ſuppoſed they took with them two ſtriped duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge paſſes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo as their maſters may get them again, ſhall receive if taken up in this county 40 ſhillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

25 BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horſe, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is ſhod before, and has a ſcar upon his back occaſioned by a ſet faſt. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretſon, in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings. tf

13 OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, the two following ſervants, viz. William Webſter, an Engliſhman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, tied behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaiſant when he pleaſes. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waiſtcoat, one pair white Ruſſia drab breeches, one white linen ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto, It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed thoſe deſcribed.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's buſineſs, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick ſet, full face, ſhort brown hair. Had on and took with him, a ſhort brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with ſleeves and metal buttons, good buckſkin breeches, one pair white Ruſſia drab ditto, one white ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting, ditto, and may have ſundry other cloaths.

The above ſervants went off in a two maſt boat, and four oars, in company with ſome others. They took a pair of oſnabrig ſheets, which it is ſuppoſed they intend to make ſails of. Whoever will ſecure the above ſervants ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings for each if 40 miles, 40 ſhillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webſter had on a good caſtor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military faſhion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and ſhoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breaſt, remarkably fat. 15

November 28, 1775.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, between three and four hundred pounds coſt of goods, for coſt and charges.

IT is earneſtly requeſted of all perſons who have open accounts with me, that they will diſcharge the ſame, and if they cannot comply with this requeſt, I hope they will be ſo obliging as to ſettle them by note or bond, as many of them have been long ſtanding; it is hoped no perſon will refuſe to cloſe their accounts at this particular time, with their humble ſervant, 14 X THOMAS HYDE.

P. S. I have a large quantity of ready made coarſe ſhoes and leather for ſale, for ready money only.

Annapolis, November 3, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October laſt, from on board a ſmall ſchooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Iſland, the main and fore ſail of the ſaid boat. The height of the main ſail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almoſt a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle ſtitched through every ſeam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-ſail alſo, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of oſnabrig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give ſufficient information of them, ſo that they may be obtained by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the perſon or perſons who ſtole the ſaid ſails. tf

16 CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

STOLEN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tuſday night the 10th inſtant, a dark bay or brown horſe, 10 or 11 years old laſt ſpring, upwards of 15 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs in his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when he goes with pretty good ſpirits, has a hanging main, a little foretop, yellow noſe, and ſhort back; his tail was trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a ſwitch, but by the unſkilfulneſs of the perſon who did it, it was made almoſt as ſhort as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inſide, and he had on a pair of ſhoes about half worn, but if the horſe has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up both thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be convicted, and the horſe delivered to me at the Patuxent iron-works, ſhall receive the above reward, or 20 ſhillings for the horſe only, but if the horſe ſhould be a great diſtance, reaſonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by 15 JAMES RAWLINGS.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and ſettle their reſpective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requiſition will be adverted to, otherwiſe I ſhall take compulſory methods to enforce payment, without any reſpect to perſons.

96 JOSEPH DUVALL.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this inſtant, two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of which has about three years to ſerve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlaſting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin, ruddy complexion, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, one or two check ſhirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, and a pair of blue ſerge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, ſix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by 30 RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 20th inſtant, a negro man, named Leven, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been ſhaved on the top: had on and took with him, a gray half-thick coat lined with oſnabrigs, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good ſhoes and ſtockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail.

17 W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapſco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers to the name of Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overſeer laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech: he has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the province of Pennſylvania; is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with hobs: he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him a blue German ſerge coat, a green broad cloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30; and forty ſhillings if 20 miles, with reaſonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly, by tf 37 THOMAS JONES.

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